## NEWS FROM HILTON HEAD.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Arago.

## The Blockade Runner Destroyed Off Charleston,

&c.,

Sadaden commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at noon in Friday, May 29, consigned to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Dunctermaster United States Army, arrived at this port at four o'clock yesterday morning. Time, sixty-four

and thirty second class passengers, the usual mails and Our thanks are due to Mr. F. Grantegein, the Purser of

# HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 28, 1863.

ll Quiel-General Order Drafting Civilians-Excilemen Among the Praternity-Purloughs Suspended-Departur of Coast Survey Officers-Adjutant General Scaly-Th

Signal Corps.—Resignations, &c., &c.
No active operations have been carried on during the past work. Everything remains unchanged, and no pros-pect of any attention in the state of affairs for some time to come. The camps are filled with rumors of all sorts of nts; but it is not believed that there is any truth

tement and consternation. Terror has seized their souls and fearful dreams disturb their slumbers. They dream of bloody battle fields; of dreadful sieges and imminest de dily breach instead of breeches; of sorties instead of sugar; of coilins instead of coffee, and stirrups instead of syrups. They tremble when they think of charges of in antry, and forget the charges found only in their day-books. In short, they see before them a change of life. The gleam of bayonets and the rush and confusion of the y take the place of the shopkeeper's life, where on e dred per cent profit moved their patriotic labors. hotel keepers, who have charged first class prices the filthiest, commonest and scantiest entertain ents, shiver to think that their career is likely to end t the different posts in this department. The rateful thanks of hundreds of poor fellows who are been compelled to may extentionately for the most serable accommodations and fare will go forth when ese hostelries are closed, or the system upon which

ans created such a terrible sensation among the ranks of civilians in this department, and we may safely characerize it as being the most brilliant coup d'da! yet rought to public notice. It will certainly have the effect to drive forth a large number of persons who have no visible means of support, and who may gain a livelihood in a questionable manner:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 41.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HATON HEAD, FORE ROYAL, S. C., May 20, 1803.

I. Nume-ous persons having recently been brought in United States transports to this department, without any apparent or legitimate business, or claim to be furnished with public transportation, and amon, at those thus sent there having been found one known robel spy, several professional gamblers, with the cheating implements of their trade, and others equally objectionable, it is ordered that hereafter no persons will be allowed to land in this department from any United States transport or other their trade, and others equally objectionable, it is ordered that the calter no persons will be allowed to land in this leparament from any United States transport or other vesset having come from a port not within the limits of this department, except persons belonging to the army or navy of the United States, or such other persons as any have with them at the time they attempt to land the permit or pass of his Excellency the President, the honorable the Secretary or War, the General in Chief of the Linted States Army, or the Major General commanding this legaratment, or certified copies of the same, duly attested. Il. Many hundreds of able bodied men, liable to the tract and not in the employ of the government, being now within the limits of this department, pursuing schemes of the service, it is hereby ofdered that all such persons who may be found within the limits of this department within wently days from the date of this department within wently days from the date of this department from he ce-positive States to which they belong, now serving in this department, and all such persons, belonging to States not represented here by regiments, will be drafted to serve in the regiment numerically the weakest. From this draft no examptions will be allowed except by special orders from the Provest Marshat General, approved by those head juricies, such special orders to be based on whose sorvices or usefulness in his civil capacity are such as to posity this claim.

This claim.

Towort Marshai General of the department will provisions of this order are rigidly enforced, and of Major General D. HUNTER.

HALLYME, Lioutemant Colonel and Assistant Advard, Touth army corps and Department of the

By a general order from headquarters of the post, leutenant Colonel George S. Bacheller, One Hundred and lifteenth New York Volunteers, is appointed Provest Larshal, to relieve Major Z. H. Robinson, Ninth Maine be required to bathe at least twice a week, and bathing will go by companies, under the charge of c issioned officers. This is a sanitary measure of the

missioned officers. This is a sanitary measure of the grostest importance, and we are giad to learn that Colonel Chief is determined to carry this order out to the grostest importance, and we are giad to learn that Colonel Chief is determined to carry this order out to the grostest importance, and we are giad to learn that Colonel Chief is determined to carry this order out to the grostest importance, and we are giad to learn that Colonel Chief is determined to carry this order out to the control of the control of the control of the Chief is department to go North on the Arago. They naturally could not get off. The order, as generally understood, simply holds in aboyance the furloughs granted, to await the arrival of the Cosmopolitan, which is expected to bring in ortant despatches from the War Department is quote highly that the next scame will carry away a large number of mone on forfough.

M. Win H Donals, such assistant, commanding the above the part of the control of the Cosmopolitan which is expected. Survey, and Mr. N. S. Prisards, sub-assistant, commanding the above a range, having completed the season's labors, hence by the Arago to day for New York Tribes gent sum have spent the bettergard of the winter in Warsaw Sound, completing their subgardable solds many and mariness and to the military authorities. Bar. Ed. The Complete of the summer season, and in the protishly go to the Pacific, to perform duties in the coast survey in that department. Mr. Dennis will protect the Survey of the summer season, and in the court survey in that department. Mr. Dennis will protect the survey in that department. Mr. Dennis will protect the protect of the survey in that department. Mr. Dennis will protect the feature welfare.

Lie tenant berael R. Sealy, of the Forty seventh New York Volunteers, ion a fair in the capacity of assistant adjutant general, is likely to be made an assistant adjutant general, is likely to be made an assistant adjutant general, is likely to be made and assistant adjutant general, is likely t

mont, and it is to be hoped that they will be appointed to
the regular corps, as a reward for a faithful performance
of the r duties.

Among the resignations in this department are Colonel
Rich, of the Ninth Maine; Lieutenant Colonel Robert F.
Campbell, Eleve th Manue; Lieutenant Colonel George F.
Campbell, Eleve the Manue; Lieutenant Colonel George F.
Coodwin, Seventh connecticut, and Lieutenant Haas, of
the Volumieer Engineers. Brigodier General Saxino grees
home by the Arago to report to Washington.

Your Washington correspondent will probably be able
to state the object of his mission to the capital. I do not
care to give publicity to the rumors affeat in regard to the
cause of his sudden departure North.

General Hunter his determined to move as soon as may
be the depot at Hillon Head to the more safubrious and
convenient position at Land's End, St. Holens Island
The new camp will be much hasthier, equally as convenient, and on a safer and smoother harbor and anchorage at all neasons the Hilton Head. The present gale,
which unkes the roadstead almost too rough for navigation, is only another evidence of the imperative nenessity
of this most important change. Or course Hilton Head
and its defonces will be held; but the main depot of supplies, as well as headquarters, will eventually be transferred to St. Helena.

# Our Port Royal Correspondence.

John Royal, S. C., May 23, 1863.

Blockade News—Dedruction of Another Scamer of Charles
ton—New Iron-Clads in Charleston—Nara: Affairs, de.
Our blockading force off Charleston have been quite successful in their efforts to keep a rigid and effectual blockade of that port. In my correspondence of the 24th I gave an account of the attempted escape of an Anglorebel steamer from Charleston, on the might of the 20th and her disappearance in eight fathoms of water, in con sequence of the sharp and most successful practice of the Powbaian, Flag and other blockading vessels off Maffit's

Equal ill fortune attended the attempt to run the blockade by another Auglo-rebel steamer, of large

size and evidently deeply laden with a large and va'uable carge of cotton and tobacco, on the night of the 23d inst. She came cautiously out of Lawforg's shannel, but when discovered dashed gygr the bar, and attempted to rush past the blockaders, registless of coasequences. The Causadrigua, Housatonic, the senior ship New Ironaides, and other gunboats, opened a brisk fire on the fugacious steamer. It became too hat for the robels, comort, and the steamer turned quickly around, and recrossed the bar under a heavy fire. The next morning the topmasts of a under a heavy five. The next morning the topmasts of a steamer were seen just above the water, in the main ship channel, off Morris Island, about two miles to the east

It was quite evident that the vessel that had essayed to now quietly resting on the bottom of the channel from the effects of the well directed shots of the blocksdern A little rebel tug was observed engaged in the most carthis "one more unfortunate." The results will hardly justify any great outlay in attempting to save the cargo of the wreck. The northeast gale now blowing will break up both steamers, and perhaps throw up a portion of the cargo upon the Morris Island beach. A few bales of damaged cotton will be the only return for an outlay in fine ships and large and valuable cargoes, worth a half million dollars. The success attending the efforts of blockade runners recently cannot be very encouraging to our neutral (riends in honest Engl or to the robels in Charleston.

From information received through pretty reliable sources, well founded apprehensions have been felt of an attack on the part of the robet iron-dads, with the Isate Smith (gunboat), captured from us, and protected by cotton bales, upon our blockading fleet off Charleston. Such disposition of our forces has been made and stops taken which are more than likely to turn the tables on the belligerent robels should they attempt to carry out their not designs.

taken which are more than likely to turn the tables on
the belligarent rebels should they attempt to carry out
their pet designs.

Yet it cannot be dealed that an attack by the rebet
irou-clads is likely to occur any night during the coming
summer. I hope to be able to report a more choouraging
result than that of the last raid.

It is certain that three additional fron-clads are building in Charleston of formidable character. One of them
is designed for sea service, to destroy our blockading fleet,
and clear the coast of our cruisers; the second is intended
to operate off the bar, where it will lay in smooth
weather, if their efforts to drive away our forces and to
raise the blockads are successful; and the third is designed
for harbor defences. They are already launched, with
engines in, but are not yet plated. We have reason to
approhead some danger from these fellows, if they can
get out.

get out.

An intelligent deserter informs us that one of the huge torpedees which the robels attempted to explode when the frigate New Ironsides was directly ever it could not be made to work, in consequence of some derangement to the ga'vanic battery or the wires connecting with it. They were deeply disappointed on the failure of their immune engine of destruction, as they expected to atterly destroy our fleet, or at all events one of our vessels, by its explosion. Fortinately for the good ship New Irosides, the petard did not explode, and all escaped a terrible death.

rible death
Commander Rhiod, late of the Keokuk, arrived in the
Arago, and has assumed command of the Paul Jones.
Commander Schufeldt, late Consul General to Coba, has
arrived, and assumed command of the Cimmerone.
The United States coast survey schooner Caswell, Captain J. B. Blatchford, sailing master, sailed for New York
on the 25th. The coast survey schooner Arago, Captain
J. R. Malcolm, with a portion of the coast survey corps,
leaves in a day or two for New York.

#### THE NAVY.

The court of inquiry in the case of Chief Engineer States Navy, was organi Alban C. Stimers, United States Navy, was organized yes-terday, and consists of Admirals Stringham and Gregory and Commodore Nicholson. Mr. Stimers is charged with having used disrespectful language towards Admiral Du-pout and the commanding officers of the iron clads who participated in the attack upon Charleston, and of fur-nishing the correspondent of the Baltimore American with acts prejudicial to the Admiral and the officers in

t) the South Atlantic squadron for trial, as nearly all the witnesses are in that vicinity. The department, however, have decided that a court of inquiry shall first be held bere. It is the first trial of the kind since the war, and

will create a sepsation among naval officers in general.

The Connecticut is hourly expected at this port, where

The Connecticut is hourly expected at this port, where she will undergo repairs. She has been employed for some months in convoying our treasure steamers from Aspinwall towards New York.

Commander R. N. Stembel, one of the pioneers in the naval service on the Western waters, is in town. He is slowly recovering from his wounds received in the defence of his country's flag. It seems strange that he should not have been promoted for his gallant and meritorious deeds. But no, he is simply placed in charge of a naval rendezvous, and allowed to be forgotten, as it were. But, despite the ingratitude of the government, he is beloved and esteemed by thousands of his fellow citizens, and they will be gratified to know that his life, so long despaired of, is perhaps yet to be made more glorious than in days past. Commander Stembel has just returned from a visit to his son, who is at the Naval Academy. This young man

Commander Stembel has Just returned from a visit to his son, who is at the Naval Academy. This young man was with his father as aid, and has seen much of the realities of war, and bids fair to become a good officer. For the want of semething else to do, and to acquisece in the taste of certain fancy gentlemen and water color artists in the department at Washington, the heads of the Navy Department are about to make another change in the uniform of naval officers, and that, too, without in the least conquisitor that tastes and wishes.

The following general orders have been promulgated in the Marine corps relative to this atation:— Capt. P. R. Fendall, who commanded the United States steamer Susquehanna, has been granted two months' leave of absence, and ordered to report for duty in Washington,

Lieut. W. B. Kerney is also ordered to Washington.

Lieut. C. H. Nye has been ordered to the Norfolk, Va Navy Yard for outy.

Lieut, H. J. Bishop has been detached from the United
States frigate Sabine, and ordered back to the Brooklyn

Navy Yard for duty.

Lieut. E. B. Sturgeon is ordered to relieve Lieut. Harris in command of the United States ship Pensacoia guard.

Lie stenant D. M. Selies is ordered to command the Ma

rine guard on the iron clad frigate Roancke.

Lieutenant S. W. Fowell has been ordered to the Bostos
Navy Yard for duty on that station. DRATH OF CAPTAIN ALLEN OF STORESHIP ROMA. Captain Allen, of the storeship Roma, died on Sunday

PRESENTATION TO CHIEF ENGINEER GANVIN.
Chief Engineer B. F. Garvin, who was lately detached from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was presented on Saturday evening last with a handsome sword and watch by the workmen connected with the department of which he was the head. The affair took piace at the Minsion House, Brooklyn, and passed off very pleasantly to all concerned.

concerned.

DEPARTURE OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP INO.

The United States ship Ino, ten guns, Acting Master
Williams commanding, sailed from the Navy Yard Wednesday about noon. The following is a list of her offi-

P. Poger.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—W. H. Mitchell.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—J. L. G. Strong.

Acting Masters—Rabort Jones, C. J. Hedge, G. W. Rich,

J. P. Arnoti.

## NEWS FROM DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence. The Propert of Active Moreness Mornos, May 20, 1568.

The Propect of Active Moreness at Carraville—Why Gen.

Peck Did Not Pursue Longstreet and Capture Petersbucy—Did Longstreet's Forces Join General Leet—The Dash of the Troops in General Dix's Department-Long street's Policy-Hon. L. A. Chandler's Speech-Colone

Ringpold's Successor, &c.
Affairs on the Blackwater are assuming a most threat ning aspect, and the probability is that in a very few dvys we shall have a brisk engagement in the vicinity of Carrsville. When Longstreet left the strong position he had chosen opposite General Peck's lines on the Nanse mored river, he retired slowly, marched the main column of his army to reinforce Lee, and left a force of no less than from twenty to thirty thousand on the south side of Richmond to dispute the passage of the Blackwater with our troops. A great deal has been said by the news-paper and others, commenting on the late failure of the Army of the Potomac, relative to the inactivity of General Dix's command in not following Longstreet up, capturing Petersburg and eventually Richmond, while Lee engaged General Hooker. As there are always two sides to a pic

In the first place, Longstreet had a force of nearly, if not quite, sixty thousand men, which was considerably more than we then had. Secondly, he had ossession of the most prominent and commanding posi-ions, and, had we oven succeeded in dislodging him rom his first and sub-count intrenchments from the

tions, and, had we oven succeeded in dislodging him from his first and subsequent intreachments from the Nansemood to the Blackwater, the passage of that stream could not have been effected by less than one hundred thousand men. General lik and General Peck were both aware of the retirect of the rebels from the front of Suffolk; but at the same time they know also that only a small portion of the rebel army had gone, and that an adequate force, having all the advantage of positions and a thorough knowledge of the country, was left tehned to guard against the sweat of a movement on Richmon!

It has been ascertained on the best authority that Longistrest's corps rever was with Loe, the sistement of the Richmand papers to the contrary not withstanding; and it view of these facts Generals Dix and Peck ought to be nonorably exonerated from all blame in not participating in the movement of the Army of the Potomac.

In one respect this department is most singularly unfortunate. Whenever a horse is captured or a bushel of forage taken by our troops out West the telegraph flashes the intelligence over the wires in capital teleters, and the War Department makes a great fluss about it. Sout whenever anything handsome is done in this command, unless the few correspondents connected with this department mention it in their despatches, the public would be compelled to wait until the history of the war is written, or probably Angel Gabriel prodaimed the same through his trumpet, to over the War Olice thought it of importance sufficient to give it to the people.

Yet there are many dashing and herole exploits exacted in this corps which deserve a bright page in the annals of this most wicked rebellion. Last Saturday a sharp fight occurred on our lines with the enemy. Brigadier General Getty brought out his artillery within canister range. Notwithstanding their fire was intensely het, our forces, under the judicious management of General Getty, only lest two in killed and him wounded. The onemy however, it has been accertained,

signs, however, are not simply to get possession of that insignificant town, but the iron-clads now ready at Richmond are to co-operate with the robel troops in a demonstration on our feet at the mouth of the James river, and, by destroying that, run up the Elizabeth river, and agais place Norfolk under rebei rule. The plan is well laid; but the rebels are not so foolbardy as to risk a socond battle between their iron-clads and our Menitors.

But I romember well that not quite one year ago, in fact just before New Year, 1863, Major General Dix issued a circular to the inhabitants of Norfolk that, come what may, the city of Norfolk should never be given up to the Confederates, and, as his word is a pledge of the United States government, our authorities at Washington have no way of getting over it, and he is compelled by his promise to use all means in his power to prevent such a disaster.

the Union citizens of Nor.olk was held at the Opera House in that city for the purpose of listoning to a speech by the Hon. L. A. Chandler, ex-Consul to Matanzas, and candidate for Congress from the Second Congressional district or Virginis. At an early hour the house was filled from pit to dome with Indies and gentlemen, and no Inconsiderable portion of the latter belonged to the creed of J.off.

Davis & Co., who, however, out of respect for Mr. Chandler, as a thorough gentleman, eminent statesman and personal friend in days of virginia.

and Forty-eighth regimest New York Volunteers was present during the ovening, and discoursed the national and other popular airs. In the mais, this gathering of the Union people of Norfolk and Porismouth was a decided success, and reflects equal credit on its originators, the speakers and the cause that prompted it. On Thursday, the 28th instant, the election for State officers and Congressmen comes off in this State, and Mr. Chandler will, without doubt, be the successful candidata. The Hon. Joseph Begar is re-election. His opponent is Dr. G. F. Watson, of Drummondtown. Mr. Chandler has been speaking on the Eastern shore in favor of Mr. Segar, and taken the people of that section by storm with his elequence.

The gallant Colonel Ringgold, lately commanding the

of that section by storm with his eloquence.

The gallant Colonel Ringgold, lately commanding the

One Hundred and Third regiment New York Volunteers,
who fell at the feed of his regiment, has been replaced by
the appointment of Captain Wilhelm Heine, formerly attached to these headquarters as Topographical Engireer.

Colonel Heine was formerly on the staff of Major General

officer.

I have heard of no movements to-day from General Peck's forces. Yesterday morning one of your correspondents with the troops at Carraville had his horse shot under birm, and by its fall was severely injured. He is, however, doing well, and will soon be able to take the field again.

# Interesting from Suffolk. OUR SUPPOLE CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR SUPPOLE CORRESPONDINGS.

Surrolk, Va., May 25, 1863.

Interesting from Suffole—A Correction—What the Mi take.

Originated from—Latest from the Front—Prisoners
Castured—"Where's Corcoran?"—Important Statements
of Prisoners and Deserters—The Fall of Vicksburg—
Effect of the News on the Enemy—An Incident of the
War—Love and Gratitude—Over Thirty Miles of Rails
Taken Up—The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment Returning
Home of the

since writing my last letter, I must correct a serious mis-take which appeared in the columns of the Herallo on Friday and Saturday last. I refer to the following:—

Friday and Saturday last. I refer to the following:—

NEWS FROM RAMERN VIRGINIA—SAD MILITARY MEMARE, RTC.

PHILADRIPHIA, May 21, 1863.

A letter from Suffolk, Va., furnishes the particulars of a military mistake which occurred near there, by which the Eleventh Rhode Island regiment and the One Hundred and Fifty second New York regiment suffered severely.

On Tuesday morning these two regiments were advancing to a given point by different roads, when, mistaking each other for robels, a brisk fight was commonced, and continued with spirit until the fatal blunder was discovered.

A number of each regiment are said to have been killed and wounded.

A number of each regiment are said to have been killed and wounded.

On Monday two companies of the New York Mounted Rifes were auddenly attacked by the rebels, and before they could be refinered were badly cut up.

THE MILITARY MISTARE.

A letter from Suffolk says that it was the Touth New Jersey regiment and the Newsteenth New York that fired into each other by mistake. It is supposed that thirty or forty men were killed or wounded.

I am glad to state to the readers of the Herald and the

friends of the above mentioned regiments that there is not one word of truth in either of these stytements, and no two of our regiments whatever have come into collision

with each other.

After the affair at Carraville, and while the One Hundred and Seventieth New York were returning, this regiment was fired upon by a number of guerillas who were ambushed in the woods and undergrowth. The fire was at once returned by the One Hundred and Seventieth, and, part of the Tenth New Jersey being behind, the men of this regiment also discharged their musicia into the woods. A captain and private of our party were model. woods. A captain and private of our party were wounded.
The guerillas hastily left after firing, and this is the whole and true statement of the affair.

and true statement of the allair.

LATEST FROM THE PROXI—THE ESPENT'S SCOUTS OFEN FIRE.

On Saturday night the Ninth Vermont were deployed as skirmishers at Barber's Cross Roads, three miles and a skirmishers at Barber's tress Roude, three mines and a half from Windsor, when the enemy's soouts approached and opened fire. The field officer of the day, Lieutenant Colonel Marphy, was sent by General Corcoran to learn the force of the enemy if possible, and

see whether ours was in good position and large enough to repei their attack. He found that the Ninth were well posted and able to defend themseives against any force of infantry which was on this side of the Blackwater. Before Colonel Murphy returned to report to General Corporau the firing had ceased, and there was no further trouble that night. Five prisoners were dipture!

are).
The day previous (Friday) the One Hundred and Fifty-

captured.

REFE 10R'E AT FEM.

These prisoners report that the rebels have a considerable lorce at Zuni, consisting of two b igains of infantry, its troops of cavalry and eight pieces of artillery.

Our pickets and the enemy's were part of the time within speaking distance of each other; but there was no firing by them, nor any attack beyond that of the cavalry. It was evident that neither party wished to bring on a careful anagonomic.

general engagement.

"WHERE'S CORCORAN."

The prisoners were all brought to General Corcoran's headquarte's Among them was a true blooded son of the Emeral disle, named Monory. The General asked several questions of the others before he inquired of Mr. Monore.

coney:—
"Well, sir, what made you fight against the Stars and

Stripes."
"Where's Corocran' They say Corocran's here, and boded yell get no word out o' me at all at all till I've seen him, "eaid Mr. Mooney, looking round amongst the offi-"If that is all you want," said the General, "I am the

"If that is all you want," said the General, "I am the man."
"The divel ye are; ye don't come that now; try some-body class ye re General Corcorns, hey?"
On being saured that General Corcorns sat before him, he appeared to be perfectly thunderstruck at his slight form and young looks.
"Bodad," said he, "and I thought yo were as old as Adam, and as savage looking as a bull, and ye're nothing but a class looking, docunt freshman, afther all."
"STATEMENTS OF PERSONES AND DESERTED.
Deserters are entering our lines, as I before saided in a previous letter, at the rate of from two to five every day, and it is probable that be ore this reaches you from one hundred to one hundred and filty will have come in. Two who surrendered to General Dodge on Friday said that they belonged to the Forty second Mississippi that he whole regiment was demoralized; that several had already deserted to enter our lines; that they were all talking of doing the same, and that one hundred and fifty would enter our lines on the first opportunity. This afternoon two more from the same regiment gave themselves up. They state that last night they, with almost one hundred others, started to enter our lines in the they were determined, almost to a man, to desert on the first opportunity. The Mississippi troops say that they have nothing left to aght for now Vicksburglis taken, and that they they nothing left to aght for now Vicksburglis taken, and that they they nothing left to aght for now Vicksburglis taken, and that they are determined, almost to a man, to desert on the first opportunity. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Virginia regiments are

Eleventh Massissippi regiments. Before the last week or two a desorter from this State was a curiosity, all being from Virginia, North Carolina and Alshama. The prisoners state that only two regiments were sent on this side of the Blackwater at the late affair at Carra-

point of flour, and a poule of position of flower for the deserters the other day was given a cup of coffice at the Provest Marshal's. He drank it with avidity. He then said, pointing to the empty cup. "Boys, I wouldn't have taken two dollars and a half for that cup of coffee before I drank it; can you spare me half a cup more?" He was given that quantity, when he appeared

white man to reader him insensible.

The rails are still being taken up on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. From three miles beyond Windsor to sight or ten this side they have been removed and carried to Suffolk. On the Sauboard and Roanske Railroad there have been some affects or sixteen miles of the rails taken up. The only reas in given here is the it will prevent the rebels from using the iron, as they are said to be very shorts.

taken up. Insteady vent the rom, as the vent the rebels from using the Iron, as the very short.

The Sixth Massachusetts regiment, Col. A. S. Follingboo, start for Norfolk to morrow. Their term of service expires on Saturday next. From Norfolk they will take the staumer S. R. Spaulding for Boston, where they will be staumer and out of the service.

the Rebei Railroads.
PRIVATE LETTER TO A GENTLEMAN OF THIS CITY.

SCFFOLK, Va., May 26, 1863. Raid on the Seaboard and Roanoke Hailroad, under Col.
Poster—Another on the Norfol's and Petersburg Railroad,
under General Carcoran—Both Raids Successful—Twenty-five Miles of Rails "Repossessed" by Uncle Sam, Valued at Two Hundred Thousand Dollars—How the Contrabunds Worked—The One Hundred and Seventicia New Pork on Their "Behavior".—'I Surrender"—The Brane Lieutenant, and How He Got His Sword Again—A Mistak: Corrected—The Horse of the Heraid's Correspondent tak: Corrected—The Horse of the Herita's Correspondent Shot in the Diagraceful Affair—The Rebels Impressing all the Stock and Enforcing the Constriction—The Inhabi-tants "Tired of the War"—How Bushwhacters are T. eat-ed—Contrabands Constantly Coming in—Numerous De-sertions from the Rebels—Their Force on the Blackwa

ter, de. de.

We have lately had somewhat stirring times in this department. Some ten glays since a grand waid, under
colonal Foster, was projected and put into execution. Its
object was to advance on the Scaboard and Roanske Falread as far as Carravgle, and there hold the rebels in check
until the track was tern up to a point within one lines at
Suffoik. The whole expedition was an eminent success,
the troops behaving themselves with great gallantry in
an attack which the rebels made upon our lines at Carraville, resulting the enemy with considerable slaughter ville, repulsing the enemy with considerable slaughter— I understand with a loss on their side of fifteen gilled and eighty wounded. This repulse being somewhat severe upon them, they were content to prevent a further advance and allow us to carry off their railway track to

half miles per day. forces were withdrawn to the Deserted House—a point some nine miles from Suffolk. From this point another raid was projected, which was to tear up the Norfolk and Petersburg Railway from Windsor to Suffolk.

raid was projected, which was to tear up the Norfolk and Petersburg Railway from Windsor to Suffolk.

The new expedition being somewhat more hazardous than the former, a large reinforcement was joined to the main force at Deserted House, and General Corcoran took command, leaving Coiceol Wardrop, however, as commander of all the infaniry forces.

Here I should relate a disgraceful fray which took place in the One Hundred and Seventieth New York, of the Corcoran Lagion, while on the march from 'arraville to Deserted House. It appears that they get somewhat separated during the march, and afterwards, coming in contact with each other, a cry of "the rebols" was raised, which, as it was quite dark and early in the morning of the 19th instant, occasioned a great deal of confusion, and ahots were for a time freely exchanged, resulting to a number of severe wounds. The One Hundred and Seventieth also fired into the Tenth New Jersey, wounding one man. Some time after the Eleventh Penneylynois cavalry, briging up the rear, passed along the road and found a sergeant of the One Hundred and Seventieth, who cried out, ".one"t shoot me. My regiment is all cut to pieces. I am the last man left. Den't shoot me. "Our own cavalry took him prisoner, and, passing along the road, found a number of the One Hundred and Seventieth New York, who were "the last of their regiment." One licutenant of the One Hundred and Seventieth how away his sword, which, being picked up by the Eleventh Pennsylvanis cavalry, was restored to the poor fellow.

The berse of the correspondent of the New York Herath by the Eleventh Pennsylvanis cavalry, was restored to the poor fellow.

threw away his aword, which, being present up by the Rieventh Pennsylvania cavalry, was restored to the poor fellow.

The harse of the correspondent of the New York Herarin was hadly wounded in the fight by a builet through the shoulder.

There noticed that a report has circulated that the above encounter took place between the Eleventh Rhode island and One Hondred and Fifty-second New York regiments. Let me remark that those regiments are commanded by officers who know their custiness better than to let such a disgraceful affair occur.

The forces of Ges. Cercorn at length reached Windsor, a point some tweive miles from Soffolk, lowards the Bisckwater river, and the contrabands in our empty immediately cummonced operations on the track of the Petersburg and Norfolk Railway. The raise were heavy and somewhat difficult to handle, weighing seventy two pounds to the yard and sown yards in length; but the

track was taken up by the active workmen at the rate of three miles per day.

After the forces had taken up some two miles, orders were received from Suffelk to take up the track within two miles of the blackwater bridge, at which point the rebels were posted in force. It was, to couse quester from the rebels were posted in force. It was, to couse quester found necessary to ad ance several regiments some four miles towards the Blackwater. This force was put under cummand of Gen. Bodge. It consisted of the Twenty-sixth Michigan, the Fleventh Rhode Island and a brigade under command of Col. Deake.

The track was taken up for two miles by the contrabunds, and carted off to the railway train by war as, which was a somewhat tellous process, occupying some two days. Meanwhat the Eleventh Rhode Island and Twenty-sixth Michigan were engaged in a constant and heavy sixtumish with the Second and Eleventh Mississippi regiments, which were supported by two field pieces. Several prisoners were taken by the Eleventh Rhode Island Volunicers, and a number of the Second Mississippi were killed and wounded in the skirm sh, teaving a some of their dead belind, as he robes were rapitly driven from the field by the skirmisher; which we had deadwed.

The road is now faken up to within five miles of Sullok, and the iron in the safe keeping of linice Sam.

The value of the iron which we shall have in que pos-

the field by the skirmishers which we had doployed. The road is now taken up to within five mice of Sulfolk, and the iron in the safe keeping of lines Sam.

The value of the iron which we shall have in our possession will be almost \$220,000, the number of miles which we are to take up being about twenty five. The damps done to the enemy is very great; for it is well known that the roding stock and track of the Southern roads are rapidly approaching complete uncleasness. The iron which we have taken would have been of great value to them, as it was but very little used and of an excellent qualify.

I am reliably informed that there has been a rebel commissioner scouring the country for the purpose of taking all the sit of of any farther, excepting two cows. At the same time they have made a most rigid conscription of almost every mate inhabitant of the country. There have been, however, a great aumber of atomyt. There have been, however, a great aumber of atomyts to evade the conscription, the mon fleeing to the swamps. It such cases the rebell authorities have threatened death to the poople when captured.

The universal expression of every inhabitant within the radius of twenty miles of Suffolk is, we are tired of the war. When will it coase? We never expected it would last so long. We never shall be so happy again un less it is restored."

There are many bushwhackers prowling about the country. Suffice it to say that when captured they receive no mercy at our hinds. They are murderers, and we deal summarily with them—no quarter, but death at the moment.

The robote have threatened to burn the houses of every

to the good condition.

A large number of negroes are constantly seeking protection within our lines, and say that, "sless the Lord," they are free. The President's proclamation is having its effect, especially in this section; for there is searonly an able bodied negro left on any plantation in Nansemond county.

able bodied negro left on any plantation in Nansemond county.

Since the war commenced the land in this vicinity has decreased greatly in value. The average value before the war was from \$20 to \$25 per acre; now any quantity can be purchased for from \$5 to \$5 per acre; now any quantity can be purchased for from \$5 to \$5 per acre.

Large numbers of descriers are constantly coming into our lines. Two days since about one hundred me of the Forty-second Mississippi regiment descried, swimming the Blackwater river and scattering through the forests and awangs near Suffolk. They are coming in in squade of two and three.

There are now on the opposite side or the Blackwater river some ten regiments of the commy. Most of the regiments are large and lately drafted. The Second, kieventh and Forty-second Mississippi are there, a Louisian regiment and a North Carolina brigade. Their atjons are a quarter of a pound of ment, one pound of flour or bread and a lattle rice—just sufficient to keep them in good condition for fighting.

Most of the prisoners are comfortably clad in gray uniforms and shirts of English manufacture. They represent

sylvania Volunteers and the Rebel At-

CAMP SUSPOLE, Va , May 22, 1863. In justice to the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Pen

sylvania regiment, whom your correspondent, in an arti-ce published in the HERALD of the 20th, has misrepreented, I beg that you would publish this defence.

The simple story is this: I wouch for its truth, as I only can; for none were similarly placed between the fire of the rebols and our own men, as I was. I was resting a little to the right and to the rear of the regiment, as most of them were. A few moments previous I had been to the liet of the regiment, and with a glass saw the rebols sneaking along a fence towards us, and filing off to the right along the bank off a swamp. The rebols thus cluded our skirmishers in front by crossing the swamp far to the right of them, and, falling upon our right flank thus unexpectedly, they discharged one gun, mortally wounding one man and aiarming the rest. Three more shots and then a voiley

porsed them, and they left more rapidly than they came.

Immediately on our regiment rallying, four companies of the Thirteenth Indiana deployed into the woods on our right and cleared them out.

In less than fitteen minutes after the attack of the enemy our men had rallied, formed and charged. The successful in Colorade are not likely to enhance our men had rallied, formed and charged. The successful in Colorade are not likely to change against the uncertain Quite a number of trait have been fitted out here with provisions and groceries and one firm has sent out a quariz mill and a sawmit and the fitten minutes after the attack of the enemy our men had rallied, formed and charged. The left and the Oue Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennaylvania regiment were on the other side of the rallroad, at least three hundred yards off, their skirmishers on a parallel with our regiment, and the regiment about two hundred yards in the rear of them. Lety were not attacked, hence "hold their position," except a few of their skirmishers, who retreated. As for the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth "breaking to the rear," it is a pure fabrication, base as it is injurious. Nor were "our men" within two miles and a half of the engagement. The One Hundred and Sixty-skir regiment did not move a second time until the sheling of the enemy became too severe for infantry, without artillery, to be of any account. Than they fell back in as regular order as ever the Irish Legton.

time until the she ling of the enemy became too severe for minarity, without artillery, to be of any account. Then they fell back in as regular order as ever the frish Legion marched when or review. Only if een of the skirmishers, who were prevented by the enemy's shells from reaching the regiment, came in any other way than with the regiment, and one of them helped the wounded of along the railroad.

The regiment are painfully conscious that they lest by their temporary confusion an opportunity to panish they robe is severely. At the same time they chilledge any comparison the severest critics may make between themselves and the Irish legion. Where is there another regiment who have never had a guard-house; who have had but one man panished by the Celonel; who have head to come man panished by the Celonel; who have been invariably prompt on fatigue duty, and done a better piece of work that the South quay battery, who are whole conduct drift, camp and field duty, have been conducted in a soldertike, quiet, uncatentations way; whose only cause of regret is that they were surprised and confused for a few moments when they should have been watching and ready for the rebels?

Secretary Seward's Speech to the Soldiers.

surpris d and confused for a few moments when they should have been watching and ready for the rebels?

D. J. L. I haplain 156th Pennsylvanis regiment.

Secretary Seward's Speech to the Soldiers.

On the 20th ult., the Ninescenth New York State Volunteers were mustered out of service at Auburn. They were addressed by Mr. Seward, who was making a brief visit to his home. We quote a portion of his speech.—

Civil war divides the community, even in those places where the government retains its accustomed strength and authority, into two classes. One that has courage adequate to the crisis, the other that has not. Those that have the courage, in other words the virtue, adequate to the crisis rush to the field in this large assemblage which has come out to greet you, or to witness this soleme ceremony of your discharge from the public service, both these classes are found. We cannot distinguish nor is it worth our while to attempt to distinguish the one from the other. By their actions hereafter they shall be known. These who are wise and virtuous will be found urging you to return to the field, and persevers until the battle is won, and will spare no pains—going themselves if possible—to recruit the ranks which det thouseably tact has declimated. These who are other rise will be found still caviling about the causes of the war, about the responsibilities of its unavoidable defeats, about the distribution of honors for the victories gloriously wen; they will be found accumulating treasure with one hand and stowing it away from the tax gatherer with the other, that they may elipsy it after the patriolism and bearing the former the patriolism and bearing the former the precision and the store of the war, about the responsibilities of its woy, or will contain a service of the provision of better men than themselves have sectified the triumph which will enable them to easy it in safety. To the young men whom I see around me I have to say, it is for you to choose to which of these two classes of the community you will at

## NEWS PROM IDAHO.

Our Sait Lake Correspondence GHEAT FALT LANK CITY, May 13, 1863.
The Indians Reported Threatening the New Territory—
Number of White Men and Indians Killed—White Men Alleger to be the Transgressors—The Imm gration to the Mines—General News from Salt Lake, de., de.

A CALL FOR ARMED ASSISTANCE.

For some days the immigration for the new mines of idaho was thrown into excitement by the arrival of an express from Bannock City with the startling intelligence of the opening of hostilities between the Indianathat Territory and the ininers who have resided the even from California, the news was listen their dreams of happiness were fearfully cut short in fulfilment. The messenger made the trip of four hundred miles—the distance between the two cities—over an unmade road, in five days, without change of animais till be frived in the settlements. He seemed to be unacquainted with the facts from personal observation, but was the message to General Connor, asking the imme the California Volunteers. The messenger states that as Indian chief had been killed by a white man, and that is revenge the Indians had killed twenty four mi ock City, and were giving evid

own some with the expressmen through the cohabited by the "bad Indians," as he cuiled the terpret and assure the Indians that the express

carried by had "Mericats," and not to touch Win-ne-mucos, the chief of the Bannocks, m with the miners—if we may dignify a "talk" who speak as here narrated. The call for the California Volunteers is no doubt necessary at the present time; for once the Indian has resurrected the buried batch t the

THE GULTY WHITES.
gentleman, very recently from the m in the city, charges the opening of this Indian affair te a band of unprincipled gamblers, who had attacked it of Indians for the double purpose of stealing a large amount of skins and furs which the Indians had brought with them from their winter's hunt, and for procuring the

to be a fi al leaving of the Territory. Judge Drake will probably a on leave also, and then the bee and cry will be raised that Ulah has driven away her federal officers. Great country.

On Saturday evening the guns at Camp Douglas gave a warm salute for the taking of Vicksburg.

THE ANDREW JACKSON GOLD SHUPPROX.—General Wards
B. Burnett has sent the celebrated Andrew Jackson gold,
snullbox, which was presented to him as the person
"most distinguished in defence of his country and our
country's rights," to the State Library at Althay, to be
deposited among the archives of the State as an invaluable reite. The box contains two inscriptions. On the
front side the following:—

Fan. 23, 1819.—Presented by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonshiy of the city of New York to Mayor General Andrew Jackson, with the freedom of the city, as a testimonial of respect for his high military sections.

On the reverse side is the following inscription:

This Meximizate, Tenn., August 17, 1859.

Bequeathed by Major General Andrew Jackson "that patrict of New York city who (should our happy country not be blessed with peace) shall be adjudged by his countrymen to have been the most distinguished in decence of his country and our country's rights," and awarded, under that bequest, by the general voice of his brothers in arms, to Brevet Brigadies General Ward B. Burnett, Colonel of the First regiment of New York Volunteers, in the late war with Mexico.

ANDREW JACKSON, JR., Trustee.

Legislature an act was passed providing for the establish ment of a "Soldiers' Home" for such volunteer officers and privates furnished by the State of New York as have and privates furnished by the State of New York as have been, or may beceafter be, disabled by wounds or sick. ness contracted in the service of the United States. The corporators named in the act held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Senator Morgan's office, and selected the following gentlemen as trustees of the Home:—Edwin D. Morgan, William E. Dodge, James B. Nichotson, Robert L. Stuart, William A. Hall, of New York city; Charles P. Wood, Anburn: John F. Seymour, Utica; Ernstun Corning, Albany; Joseph Howland, Putnam county: Thomas Hillibouse, Geneva; A. A. Low, procityn; Dann Richmond, Buttalo. A suitable site for the Home will be selected without delay, and several offers have already been made to the corporators.

The Barries and Coopers on a Struke.—The coopers of this city struck for higher wages yesterday, and held a large meeting in the Bowery, at which they received to domand in future remuneration for their services at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day. Their present wages are two dollars and fifty cents per day. Their present wages are two dollars and fifty cents per day. Their present wages are two dollars and fifty cents per day. Their present wages are two dollars and fifty cents per day. Their present wages are two dollars and fifty cents per day. Their present wages are two dollars and fifty cents per day. Their present wages are two dollars and fifty cents per day. Their present wages are two dollars and fifty cents per day. Their present wages are two dollars and fifty cents per day. Their present wages are two dollars and fifty cents per day. Their present wages are two dollars and fifty cents per day. Their present wages are two dollars and fifty cents per day.

The bakers also met at 187 Bowery, and formed themselves into an association, called "The New York Bekers" Protociive Uston." The object of the Union is not so own in increase of wages as the reduction of hours of work. The association made a formidable demonstration pastered by marching in procession through various